American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry—We have received the annexed notice from Mr. Wm. Baer, announcing his intention of delivering a course of Lectures on Chemistry as applicable to Agriculture. The subject is one of the very first importance, and the lecturer will, we indulge the hope, attract large audiences. Every one engaged in the cultivation of the earth, who can spare the time, will if he consults his interest, give his attendance, as there is no truth more demonstrable, than that to this beautiful science, agriculture is indebted for much of its success within the present century, and as certain we are, that by its future developements, the country is destined to be eminently benefitted. We do not entertain the proposition, that to ensure success in the operations of the farm, every agricultor should be an accomplished chemist, but we do maintain, that each should comprehend enough of the art to be able to ascertain the constituent properties of his soil, so as to be able to apply the peculiar kinds of manures best adapted to their improvement.

Of the abilities of Mr. Baer, never having had the pleasure of hearing him, we cannot speak from personal knowledge; but we understand that wherever he has lectured, his labors have been well received and as highly appreciated. We therefore wish him success.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.

The subscriber intends delivering a course of Chemical lectures as connected with Agriculture and the Arts and Sciences. The lectures will be delivered to seperate classes to suit the convenience of those who desire to cultivate this interesting science.

The science of Chemistry is of great interest to the Agriculturist, Manufacturer, and Professional gentleman.

A Public Lecture, explanatory of the manner in which he shall lecture, or teach the science, will be given on Thursday Evening, 23d inst. at 7 o'clock, in the basement of the Universalist Church, Calvert st. Wm. Baer.

Ice Houses—The request of our venerable friend of Sparrow's Point, for a plan of an ice-house, will be complied with in our next—having received in the Ky. Farmer a description given by Professor Peter, of the best mode of construction.

☞We have complied with the request of our brother of the *Maine Cultivator*—as to his question relative to the "fly-proof" wheat, he will find its solution in the articles we have published on the subject, and we will conclude with the remark, that the respectability of the authority on which the characteristic quality of this wheat rests, induce us to concede to it our credence.

☞As we have been receiving orders for this wheat, it is deemed proper to remark, that the small lot procured by us for the accommodation of our friends, has been disposed of.

Population of the United States.

In the "American Farmer" of Aug. 4, appeared a Table of the population of the U. States, by the Census of 1840. This is the aggregate afforded by the 6th enumeration, decennially taken, since and including that of 1790. There are some principles involved in the results of these tables which demand great attention; some of which it is thought, would be appropriate to the columns of our paper, and accordingly have been drawn up and are submitted to its readers.

When the census of 1790 was taken, the newness of the operation, and scattered state of the population, opposed great difficulties to accuracy, still the aggregate number given, 3,929,827, is the best documentary evidence in the case. There can, however, be little doubt, that the real number exceeded rather than fell short of four million in 1790; and assuming that round number, and dividing it by 3, and then continually adding the quotient to the dividend, the following results are produced:

In 1790, popula'n 3)4,000,000			
1,333,333	5,333,333	5,305,941	
3)5,333,333			
1,777,777	7,111,111	7,230,814	
3)7,111,110			
2,370,370	9,481,480	9,638,191	
3)9,481,480			
3,160,493	12,641,973	12,866,020	
3)12,641,973			
4,213,991	16,855,964	17,068,112	
	16,855,964		

Here we find that by a continual division by 3, and addition of the quotient to the dividend, allowing the first aggregate 4 million, the difference of results is only 212,148 between that by such operation, and that by the actual census. The ratio of increase during the intervening half century is so near 428, that it may be safely adopted, and applying such ratio to 17.068,112, we have for the end of thu next semi-centennial term an aggregate of 73,051,519.

If we adopt the result, 17,068,112, as yielded by the census of 1840, and again divide by 3 and add in as before, we produce the subjoined tabular view:

3)17,068,112	
5,689,370	for 1850—22,757,485
3)22,757,482	
7,585,828	for 1860—30,343,310
3)30,343,310	
10,1114,433	for 1870—40,457,750
3)40,457,743	
13,485,914	for 1880—53,943,657
3)53,943,657	
17,981,219	for 1890—71,924,876
3)71,924,876	
23,974,958	for 1900—95,899,834
95,899,834	

Those who have not paid some considerable attention to the subject, must feel some distrust in following the rise of such a series, but the more the subject is analyzed, the surprise at the accumulation must decrease. Some geographical data, will illustrate this most important subject.

In its utmost extent the territory of the United States extends from Key West, N. lat. 24° 27, to N. lat. 54, 40, at the N. W. ahgle, where the line designated by treaty with Russia, is to separate the dominions of the two nations on the Pacific Ocean: in Long. the U. States extend from the mouth of St. Croix river, to the westernmost part of Queen Charlotte's Island; or from 10° E. to 56° W. from Washington city. These elements give 30° as extremes of lat. and 66° as extremes of long. The longest line that can be drawn over the territory of the United States, and altogether over land, would if drawn, extend from Cape Cannaveral, N. long. 28, 18, long. 3, 23, W. of W. C. to the northwesternmost angle N. lat. 54,40, and long. 53 W. of W. C. By actual calculation such extremes of lat. and long. gives a bearing from Cape Cannaveral of N. 50, 54, or say N. 51, W. length of line 3329 statute miles. This line would traverse Florida, the southwestern angle of Georgia, pass very nearly vertically over Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas; thence up the valley of Arkansas river, and over the southwesternmost sources of Missouri; and thence traversing the Rocky Mountains, and higher branches of Columbia, finally reach the Pacific Ocean.

It is only by comparative geography that we can excite any adequate conception of such a line, as that from Cape Cannaveral over North America, to include Queen Charlotte's Island. A line on the Eastern continent corresponding in length, would extend from about the mouth of the Euphrates, or head of the Persian Gulf to the northwestern part of Scotland. Moscow is very nearly in similar lat. with Dixon's Entrance or Strait between the Continent of N. America and Queen Charlotte's Island; and if two lines were extended from Moscow, intersecting the meridians in the same manner with that of the U. States, that to the southwestward would reach to the Canary Islands, and that to the northeastward into northeastern Indostan. When we turn to a general map of the Earth, and see the immense sweep of either of those lines, the great comparative surface of the United States becomes partially apparent; but its immensity swells upon our minds as we advance in the contrasted inquiry.

Measured by the rhombs on not one or two, but numerous maps, and those of different projections, the entire area of the U. S. territory amounts to 2,257,000 square miles. The mean length would be pretty accurately measured by a line from Cape Hatteras to the outlet of the Gulf of Georgia, 2600, admitting a mean breadth of 870 miles in round numbers. This extensive superficies exceeds a square of 1500 miles each side.

The whole land area of the earth upon which any great density of population can exist, amounts to about 30,000,000 of square miles of this surface:

Europe contains	*square miles*, 3,000.000
Asia,	10,000,000

Africa,	5,000,000
Austral Asia, Australia and Polynesia,	2,000,000
North America,	6,000,000
South America,	4,000,000
	30,000,000

Deducting 257,000 square miles from the area given for the United States, as an allowance for unproductive tracts, water surfaces, &c. would leave a round sum of 2,000,000 of square miles, or the one-15th part of the habitable earth.

Politically considered, as to relative extent, the United States and the four other more extensive sovereignties stand thus:

Russia,	5,000,000
China,	4,500,000
Great Britain,	3,000,000
Brazil,	3,000,000
United States,	2,257,000
	17,257,000

It may be here observed as an interesting feature of modern times, the tendency to form extensive sovereignties. Either of the five governments named rule over a surface far exceeding in extent, and two, China and Great Britain over populations much more numerous than was ever comprised in the empire of Rome at any period of its existence. But in comparative statistics mere extent of territory is only one of the elements necessary to be brought into view. The facilities to superinduce and sustain population depend on climate, soil, and means of intercommunication. Of the four sovereignties mentioned in the preceding tabular view: The geographical position of the Russian territories, and that of the greatest part of the N. American territories of Great Britain being too far northward to afford any satisfactory contrast. British India, and Oceania, for opposite reasons, cannot be brought forward to illustrate the capabilities of the United States; and the Brazils are still less admissible from their exclusive tropical position.

Of all the very large political sections of the earth, those whose physical features have most in common, are comprised in the United States and China. So great is the general resemblance in relative position as regards the respective continents, between the two countries, that to determine what China has produced in the vegetable kingdom, is to determine what may be produced in the United States. A single glance on a general map of the earth exhibits the relative and comparative positions of those wo regions.

It is, however, in respect to their general positions, and the range of their south-eastern coasts, that the resemblances are most striking between the U. States and China. Their individual internal features differ in many respects, but it is the relative position and range of coast, which not simply influences but produces and modifies climate, and in respect to the coasts the entire range of physical geography does not afford another more curious or important fact:

By actual calculation the Asiatic coast from the Point of Cambodia to the mouth of Amur river, bears	N. 36° 21.
North American coast from the Point of Florida to the Straits of Belleisle, bears	N. 35° 51.
Difference,	00 30.

The territory of the U. S. possesses one characteristic which is *unique*; it comprises a continental zone from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and of course embraces the contrasted climates of China and Western Europe.

If we examine Europe and Asia taken together, we find two great arable slopes, separated from each other by mountains and wide-spread desarts. These slopes comprise to the southeastward, Mandshuria, China, Chin India, Indostan and adjacent Islands; to the northwestward, northwestern and northern Africa, Western Asia, and all Europe. Naturally, politically, and nationally and morally separated, the great nations of Africa, Europe and Asia, never have, nor ever can unite even so far as to enjoy the benefits of one system of policy.

The North American zone on the contrary, to the possession of the advantages of diversity of climate and soil, has no interminable wastes to place a void between the masses of its population. Divided as it is into three natural sections, this great region of the earth abounding in rivers, has the Atlantic slope falling by gentle declivity towards the eastern continent; the Central Mississippi basin, and western slope falling towards Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. Without pretending to an unnecessary accuracy these sections contain:

Atlantic slope,	250,000	square miles
Central Basin,	600,000	do.
Western or Pacific slope,	400,000	do.
Aggregate area,	1,250,000	do.

If we draw, or suppose drawn, a line from the mouth of the Sabine, along Western Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and thence due north to N. lat. 49°, or our northern border, such line will divide the U. S territory into two not very unequal sections of one million one hundred and twenty thousand square miles. The eastern section will comprise the already organized States and Territories, and the westward the great unappropriated region yet the abode of savages. The two great sections may be distinguished from each other by terms expressive of their respective most prominent features. The Appalachian or Allegheny system of mountains is the nucleus of an immense forest, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico southwardly into Labrador to the north. This forest limited by the Atlantic ocean eastward, is gradually diminished advancing westward, and is followed by prairies or open grassy surfaces spreading with partial interruptions on all sides, and gives character to the Western, or what might otherwise be called the Pacific grand division of the U. States territory.

In soil, as well as in supply of timber, the Eastern section is taken as a whole superior, and will, under any given circumstances support a more dense population than will the Western. The Eastern section is already subdivided into thirty political divisions, averaging a superficies of 37,300 square miles, with an already distributive population of a small fraction over 15 to the square mile; and were it peopled only equal to what Ohio is already, the distributive population would be 38 to the square mile, and aggregate 42,560,000; or if equal to New York, the distribution would be 50, and aggregate 56,000,000. The latter density will, unless the existing course of things is arrested, be reached before the end of the current century, and yet leave an immense void to be filled, and will be filled. We may be pardoned in extending these comparative views. Europe on three millions of square miles sustains 230,000,000 of inhabitants, equal to a fraction above 76 to the square mile, and were our own country thus peopled the amount would be 85,120,000.

We might multiply these comparative illustrations to shew the advance of our population and the probability if not certainty of an indefinite expansion. When our objects are vegetable introduction or culture, China is our proper reflector, but when our enquiry is directed towards political, moral, or statistical element, then Europe is our theatre. European nations, however, differ in language, religion, and extremely on principles of government. In our comparative estimates all Europe is included, though perhaps the territory of the U. States would justly have a claim to advantage over Europe taken in its utmost extent. But in order to guard against deceptive element I have taken into view large sections diverse in climate, soil and government, some large parts extending beyond the Arctic Circle; and over the whole, have in all ages raged destructive wars and distracting revolutions. Sinister events, the natural results of human passions and weakness, are continually rising, and which excite fears of the perpetuity of our union. Such fears it is idle to indulge, even were they well founded, which they are not. Already a common language, differing less in dialect and idiom, is spoken in the United States over a wider extent, Spanish America excepted, than on any other section of the earth. This assertion may startle many, but it is true nevertheless, and a common language will consequently follow, spreading population until the vast space we have been surveying is filled with an active, energetic and intelligent people. History abounds with the misapplied term *Revolution*, used to designate those outbreaks, which in themselves are the mere thunder pronouncing effects, not causes. Real Revolution is silent, and powerful as the step of Time. Of all Revolutions the advance of Anglo-Saxon population on North America is the most important, and must have the most decided influence on mankind. What is usually called the American revolution, was only one of the acts of this lengthened drama. A revolution which indeed has already changed the relations of power in the civilized world, by the rise of a great sovereignty on a former void. A great agricultural society or congregation of societies, already, to instance but one product, COTTON, have permanently, deeply, and universally influenced commerce, and more, cheapened to an amount above calculation human clothing.

Great, however, as the culture of Cotton in the United States has operated on mankind, it is rendered more than merely speculative, that in the hands of the same people, and on ths Atlantic section of the same country, a far more extensive and important revolution is in embryo by the cultivation of SILK. Of the many who have made the Silk business an object of their industry, few are aware that the eastern side of all continents, and in fact of islands, are more favorable to the two requisite elements, the Morus genus of trees and to the Silk Worm, than the western. If this postulate is true, and we trust to shew its truth, then the eastern side of North America, has, as regards Silk Culture, natural, of course enduring advantages, over the western part of the Eastern continent. There must be an infancy to all things; Cotton and Rice had their days of weakness and growth, and so must Silk, in the United States.

The Steam Plough.—We have received from J. D. Wilkins, Esq., of this Parish, a communication giving the plan on which it was proposed to procure a steam plough to work our prairies. We are glad to hear that five or six persons have already subscribed liberally. The following is the proposition on the part of the subscribers:—

"We, the subscribers, bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to pay to any Mechanic either of America or Europe, who will invent and reduce to successful practice, a steam plough, that will fallow ten acres in a day, eight inches deep, into five feet and a half beds, at three furrows to the bed, either acoss or around the field, in the County of Attakapas, La., the sums oppsite our names below; as witness our subscriptions, this 7th day of June, 1841."

Mr. Wilkins remarks:—

"I have presented this plan to raise a premium to induce some enterprising rational mechanic to introduce a steam plough which would raise the price and promote the settlement of our prairie to a very profitable extent. It costs me a capital of $12,000 in negroes, teams and ploughs to fallow ten acres of land in a day, five inches deep. With a capital of $3,000, including the cost of the steam plough, I could fallow the same land in the day, much deeper. I also conjecture, a steam plough can be made to fallow much more that ten acres in the day. I think a premium of $10,000 would excite and set to work some man gifted with ingenuity, and procure us the introduction of the wished for steam plough, for which our level lands are so admirably adapted. I have only presented this subscrition to a few of my neighbors, and five have subscribed a thousand dollars. Nearly every one I have mentioned it to are inclined to support the scheme, and I think I can very easily, in my neighborhood, procure subscriptions to the amount of one third of $10,000, and if you will request Mr. G. L. Fuselier, above Franklin, and Col. Sparks, below, to hand round a subscription paper they can soon raise their third part of the amount, each; then we will advertise to the world, this premium, with the names of the subscribers, and the steam plough, I hope and believe, will be soon forthcoming."—*Franklin (La.) Ban.*

Sugar Trade.—The progress of the Sugar trade is astonishing. Hunt's Magazine says that in 1836, there were 6,461,000 pounds shipped from New Orleans, although the amount shipped in 1830 was trifling. In 1840, it had increased to more than *forty seven millions* of pounds. Should the manufacture of Sugars increase for five years to come in the same rate it has heretofore done, we shall make Sugar enough for our own domestic consumption. In 1839, nearly ten millions of dollars were paid to foreigners for Sugar, an amount astonishing when it is perceived that this exceeds the value of any one article exported from this country, excepting cotton.

Preserving Eggs.—A Mr. Jayne, of Yorkshire, England, obtained a patent for the following receipt, for preserving eggs, which we think worthy of trial:

One bushel of quick lime, 32 ounces of salt, 8 ounces of cream of tartar.

Mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition to consistency that an egg when put into it, will swim. It is said eggs have been kept in this way, sound, for two years.

From the Ipswich Express.

THE ART OF CULTURE.

A Lecture, Delivered by Mr. James Allen Ransome, at the Royal Victoria Gallery, Manchester, England.

Mr. Ransome opened the proceedings, by observing that on two former occasions he had an opportunity of bringing before the meeting the new views entertained by Liebig in relation to the process of vegetable nutrition; and having fully developed these views, there still remained an opportunity of making a practical application of the subject. On the present occasion he wished for an audience exclusively of gentlemen, in order that he might more readily enter into details, which he could hardly submit for discussion in a mixed assembly. In the announcement of the subject for the evening he had used a new term—the art of culture—which he considered an episode to a general course of lectures, which he was bound to deliver to them. The art of culture implied that some violence, gentle or otherwise, was done to assist natural progress—that artificial means were employed to produce certain effects. The agriculturist availed himself of the guidance of nature to produce certain effects which nature herself could not effect, were his interference wanting. The main end of vegetable existence seemed to be the reproduction of means of which the species might be maintained. A few seeds, maturated by the parent plant, falling into a suitable soil would have answered this object, but this was not sufficient. It had been wisely ordered that where a higher class of beings depended on vegetables for life and support, the reproduction should be made as abundant as possible. It was intended that the increase should be amply sufficient for the maintenance of the superior orders of creation. That abundance has been, up to the present time, materially increased by artificial means, and it was still doubtful whether it had as yet reached its maximum. The object of Professor Liebig was to show how by the application of certain principles, the production of a still greater abundance might be obtained. It was an object which every good citizen must have at heart; for it had been well said that that man deserved well of his country who could make two ears of wheat grow where there was only one before.—(Cheers.) He (Mr. R.) considered himself merely as the expositor of Prof. Liebig, for his own knowledge of agriculture was slight, and his authority of too little weight; but he would endeavor as much as possible to deliver the substauce of Professor Liebig's book extemporaneously, as he (Mr. R.) knew it would be more interesting to an audience than reading from a book. They had seen, on former occasions, that vegetables were compounded of four principal elements—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen; and in addition to these there were certain traces of inorganic contituents, which were found to follow an exact law of some of the most fixed and unalterable principles, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, &c. Having pointed out the relative portions of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen that were found in plant matter, Mr. Ransome showed that the carbonic acid was furnished to the plant through the medium of the water, and absorbed in the spongy part of the roots. The hydrogen and oxygen were derived from the rains furnished by the dew or irrigation. The atmospheric air contained about 79 per cent. of hydrogen. The inorganic products, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, &c., he had shown on a former occasion to have been derived from the disintegration of the rocks of which the soil was composed. If they took a virgin soil such as the first colonists of America were so fortunate as to discover, they would find that the seeds of plants sown in it would flourish according to their natural habitudes—that is, each would select a soil suitable to itself; if sown in a wrong situation it would fail, but when it fell into ground suitable to it, would flourish. In south America they were able to accomplish a task which the English agriculturist could not; they grew for upwards of one hundred years successive crops of tobacco plants, but after one hundred years the soil ceased to yield its produce; it was exhausted —of what? Not of carborn, that was provided from the air, water might be wanting in some localities, but where rain was not, there was abundance of dew. Nitrogen also pervaded the atmosphere; was shown in that room that it could be brought down by showers of rain. The exhaustion of the soil might in part depend on its being robbed of the nitrogen, or the ammonia, that furnished it. The abstraction of the nitrogen would impoverish the soil. The impoverishment of the soil might also be attributed to the abstraction of the inorganic matter. The question then was, how the exhaustion could be prevented—how the carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with the inorganic constituents, such as soda, lime, potash, magnesia, &c., could be preserved? It had been shown that plants would grow in air without soil, yet these were exceptions; most plants required soil, and in that soil there was a quantity of vegetable mould to which the name of *humus* had been given by vegetable physiologists. The *humus* that exists in the soil, when brought into a state called coal of *humus*, was, in fact, a sponge which absorbed the oxygen and carbonic acid, and then gave out the carbonic acid to the plant. We might expect to find in every good soil this vegetable mould of *humus*. It would be considered bad husbandry for a man to grow two crops of wheat in two successive years; why? Some suppose the soil would be exhausted. But Decandolle and Macaire, who experimented on this subject, came to the conclusion, that although the plant takes from the soil whatever is presented to it in a state of solution, it also excretes back to it those matters not useful for its own assimulation. They also found that it would ensure the destruction of a plant to put it into water where another plant had grown and left its excrementitious matter, showing that the excrement of one plant is the poison of another, of the same description. But plants of another species would flourish if put into this excrementitious matter, which also showed that the excrement of one plant contained the nutriment of another. From these experiments Decandolle and Macaire were quite justified in coming to the conclusion that something was thrown off by one crop which would be injurious to another in the following year; but if that matter could be exposed to the action of the oxygen as it exists in the air or the water—particularly if the earth were turned up for tillage, so as to expose a fresh surface, this excrementitions matter would undergo decomposition, and be reduced to a state of *humus* or vegetable mould. This *humus* had another property, namely, that of assuming the form of uric acid, in which state it formed compounds soluble with potash, lime, &c. This was the dogma of the old phisiologists, that humic acid united with lime, &c., became soluble and was taken up by the spongioles of the roots. It was found, however, that the vegetable earth which contained this humic acid was injurious to the growth of plants, and the earth which is mixed with it is unfit to be used until it is so thoroughly washed as to have lost the power of coloring water. From these experiments it appeared that cultivation did not diminish the quantity of carbonacoeous matter in the soil, for each crop left more behind it than the previous one exhausted—exhaustion therefore could not proceed from the diminution of carbon. The atmosphere contained a sufficient quantity of ammonia from which the plant could attract its nutriment. Many of the wild plants did not require ammonia; but wheat and other plants used as nourishment in this country required a large portion of it. Wheat possessed more nutritious qualities, in proportion to the nitrogen it contained than other plants. The supply of nitrogen, therefore should be regarded as an artificial means of increasing the produce of the soil. The next point of inquiry would be to ascertain from what source the loss of potash, magnesia, lime, &c., each succeeding crop takes from the soil, might be restored. It was obvious to all that, if in a crop so many parts of earthy and alkaline matter were abstracted from the soil, so much less would be left for the succeeding crop. They had then to look by what means this loss might be supplied. He would first begin with nitrogen. It was found that the destination of plants, besides the reproduction, was generally for the stomachs of animals. In fact all animals derive the elements of their growth from plants. The animal takes this vegetable food in his stomach, part of this vegetable mucus he uses for the growth of his body, and part for excrement, the law of the case being, that whatever was solid and insoluble passed off in excrement, whatever was soluble passed in the liquid, and whatever was volatile passed off in exhalations, either from the lungs or skin. Nitrogen was a volatile body, and, in its compound state, ammonia was higly volatile, but there was a beautiful provision by which the nitrogen in combinations was kept solid for the purpose of agriculture. The excretion which contained the largest portion of nitrogen was urine. According to an analysis of Berzelius, 1000 parts of human urine contained—

Urea	30,10
Free lactic acid, lactate of ammonia, and animal matter, not separable from them	17,14
Uric acid	1,00
Mucus of the bladder	0,32
Sulphate of potash	3,71
Sulphate of soda	3,16
Phosphate of soda	2,94
Phosphate of ammonia	1,65
Chloride of sodium	4,45
Muriate of ammonia	1,50
Phosphates of magnesia and lime	1,00
Sileceous earth	0,03
Water	933,00
	1000,00

These were all the elments in the urine that contained nitrogen. If the urea were allowed to putrify spontaneously; that is, to pass into that state in which it is used as manure—all the urea in combination with lactic acid would be converted into lactate of ammonia, and that which was free into volatile carbonate of ammonia. In a necessary, if the muriatic acid were exposed, white fumes would indicate the combination of the urea and the acid; for when the urea undergoes this change it is converted into carbonate of ammonia and free ammonia, both volatile products. Liebig says, "If a basin filled with concentrated muriatic acid is placed in a common necessary, so that its surface is in free communication with the vapors which rise from below, it becomes filled after a few days with crystals of muriate. The ammonia, the presence of which the organs of smell amlpy testify, combines with the muriatic acid, and loses entirely its volatility, and thick clouds, or fumes of the salt newly formed hang over the basin." In dung reservoirs, well constructed and protected from evaporation, this carbonate of ammonia was retained in a state of solution, and when the urine was spread over the land, a part of the ammonia would escape with the water which evaporated, but another portion would be absorbed by the soil, if it contained either alumina or iron; but, in general, only the muriate phosphate and lactate of ammonia remained in the ground. It was these alone, therefore, which enabled the soil to exercise a direct influence on plants during the progress of their growth, and not a particle of them escaped absorption by the roots. Thus we had one element, and by and by he would allude to the neglect of the agriculturists in this country in not taking better care of what was so very valuable, but which they were apt to consider not worth keeping. In Flanders and China this was justly considered the best manure; but our farmers, by their neglect, benefitted their neighbors as much as themselves, by not preserving the gas from escaping. Among the inorganic elements contained in urea, were sulphate of potash, soda, chloride of sodium, phosphate of magnesia, alum and sileceous earth. Might they not see in this, at once, the stock which supplied the waste produce in the soil by the growth of plants, and that these elements taken from the soil and taken into the body, were found of no use, and returned back to the soil again. In the solid excrements of animals—in the cow, the sheep, the horse, and man himself, was found a greater or less proportion of acid; perhaps in the cow there was the least proportion, in the horse and sheep not much more, and in the body of man the largest portion of all. In the cow the proportion would be ½ per cent.; in the horse 1 per cent.; and in man, from the peculiar nature of his food, it amounted to much more; and in the pig there was most of all. The horse, cow, and sheep, devoured the grass as it grew in the field; they took in the azote it contained and assimilated what was necessary for themselves, and gave off the surplus in various ways. The cow give it off in her milk or urine, but more especially in the milk, which was highly nutritious. It passed off from the surface as well as from the extremity of man, in whom the proportion varied from ½ to 5 per cent. But even here there was a difference between the man who lived in the country and the man who resided in town. The former lived chiefly on farinaceous food, being unable to procure animal food, and therefore there was a smaller proportion in his excrements than in those of the town-fed man who consumed a greater proportion of animal food. The town fed man took in a greater quantity of azote than his body required, which was afterwards given out in solid excrement and urine. Of all the manure derived from towns, the excrement of man was considered the most nourishing.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

LATE AND IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—RISE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR AND GRAIN—An abstract of the news by the steamer Britannia, will be found on another page—As intimated in our last, considerable anxiety was felt in regard to the intelligence to be received by her, of the state of the crops in England—which it will be found turns out to be unfavorable—grain and flour had considerably advanced in England, and it will be seen by our prices current, a corresponding advance has taken place in the American markets—say from 50 to 75 cts. per bbl. on flour, and some holders demanded as high as $1 advance, but did not realize the same—an advance of 10 to 20 cts. per bushel on wheat was also made in some cases.

The expected failure of the crop, together with the disturbed and prostrated state of the manufacturing districts, had caused a continued depression in the Cotton market.

The Tobacco market was quiet, but more activity was looked for shortly.

The report of a fleet of 15 sail being destined for our coast, in consequence of the state of the M'Leod case, was believed to be a stock-jobbing scheme, and had been semi-officially contradicted.

BANK OF THE U. STATES—This institution has made a full and final assignment of all its effects, real and personal, for the benefit of all its creditors, to Th. Robinson, the acting President, Taylor, the Cashier, Jas. S. Newbold, Herman Cope, and Jas. A. Bayard—This step has been taken it is believed in consequence of the many suits that have been brought against the bank—The stock is selling at $8½ per share, and the discount on the notes is about 30 to 35 per cent.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA—The Hon. Dl. Jenifer, of Md. whose untiring zeal in behalf of the interest of the Tobacco growers, whilst in Congress, has entitled him to their gratitude, we are pleased to see has been appointed to this important mission; and from the increasing importance of our commercial relations, with Austria, and the neighboring territories, especially in reference to the introduction therein on fair terms, of a great staple of our own and other States, renders the selection of Mr. Jenifer peculiarly appropriate for the high and responsible duties of the station to which he has been called.

CONGRESS—The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, and for a permanent general pre-emption, which had passed both houses by a party vote, has received the sanction of the President and is now a law of the land.

A bill for paying the debts due by the Post Office Department to the contractors, has also been passed by both houses and approved by the President.

The bill for establishing a Fiscal Corporation, noticed week before last as having passed the H. of R. (31 majority,) has also passed the Senate, every friend of the administration except Mr. Rives of Va. voting for, and every opponent thereof against it. It was presented to the President on Saturday for his action, and it is very doubtful whether he will sign the bill—Congress will probably adjourn this week.

☞TIMOTHY.—Prepare your ground for timothy meadows without further delay; sow your seed as soon as the ground is ready; but before you sow be sure that all that good ploughing, rolling and harrowing can do has been done for it.

☞Every field on a farm should have a good gate.

☞A GOOD SIZED TURNIP.—A late English paper says there is a turnip now in possession of a clergyman near Fackenham, Norfolk county, which weighs eighty-four pounds, and girths five feet two inches! It was grown in Maria Island, Van Dieman's land, and was sent to England carefully packed in strong brine.—When first taken from the earth, it weighed ninety-two pounds!

☞We insert to day, a discourse delivered in Britain illustrative of some of the principles unfolded in the late work by professor *Liebig*, of Geissen, entitled "*Organic Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and physiology.*" As a large majority of our readers may not have it in their power to possess themselves of this masterly work, we have felt it our duty to lay the present paper before them, and shall hereafter follow up the subject. The work itself, has been received in England with great *eclat*, and Dr. *Gregory* in speaking of it before the British Association for the advancement of Science, remarked, that "every thing was simply and clearly explained. It was the first attempt to apply the newly created science of Organic Chemistry to Agriculture. In his opinion, from this day might be dated a *new era* in the art, from the principles established by professor *Liebig*." This is strong commendation by a distinguished man, and from a perusal of the work we can say that it is well deserved, and therefore, commend the paper, to which we allude, to the careful perusal of all.

We will only add that we regret our inability to give it entire in one number.

PR. GEORGE'S AGR. SOCIETY—At a late meeting of the Executive Committee, arrangements were made for an Exhibition of various articles of produce, stock, &c. on first Wednesday of Nov. in Upper Marlboro'. A list of premiums to be awarded will be published hereafter. Several addresses are to be delivered on the occasion; and as none but members will be allowed to compete for the premiums, every planter in the county should have his name enrolled on the list.

☞FENCES.—As the season has arrived when the pastures are scantily supplied with grass, look well to the fences of your corn fields. Examine every pannel with a scrutinizing eye, and wherever repairs are necessary, make them, promptly, or when you least expect it your own or your neighbor's cattle may, availing themselves of weak points, break in and destroy much of your crop.

☞DITCHING.—If you have any new ditches to be excavated, or old ones to be cleaned out, go to work forthwith, and have your work done while the season is favorable to such operations.

PREPARE FOR AN ORCHARD.

If you design planting out a young orchard this fall, the sooner you plough up the ground you allot for it the better. Let it lie undisturbed until you are ready to set out your trees, then plough again, taking care to go as deep each time as your team will let you. If the means be within your power, *trench ploughing* should be resorted to the second time, as nothing more contributes to encourage the growth of young trees than a fine open soil to receive the lateral roots, as they may be formed. Upon the subject of setting out orchards, we would remark, that, in our opinion, no one should attempt it without giving his soil a *dressing of lime or ashes.*

PREPARATION FOR CORN.—If you have a field that you design for Corn next spring that is not in as good tilth as you could wish, and have not manure enough to spare to give it a good broad-cast dressing, plough it up *forthwith*, sow it in *Rye*, at the rate of six pecks to the acre. In the spring, delay ploughing as long as you can, to give the Rye a chance of growing, then turn it under well, harrow lengthwise and roll, then lay off your fields, and plant your corn, giving to each hill half a shovelful of manure, and a slight handful of plaster, or plaster and ashes. Then let the culture, after the first working, be altogether with the *cultivator*, and, unless the season should conspire against you, you may expect, and certainly will receive, a good crop of corn.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Solon Robinson, Esq. whose untiring efforts to draw the attention of the agriculturists of the U. States to the importance of establishing a National Institution, have been witnessed and applauded throughout the land, having arrived at Washington, a large and interesting meeting took place at the Patent Office on Saturday, of the friends of agriculture, which was called to order by the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, when Solon Robinson, Esq. was appointed chairman, and John A. Smith and J. F. Callan, Esqs. secretaries—The chairman then stated the object of meeting, and after several brief addresses were delivered, touching the vast importance of the objects contemplated, and their beneficial influence upon the science of agriculture throughout the whole country, the following resolutions were offered and adopted by large majorities:

By the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth. *Resolved*, That the interests or agriculture imperiously require the co-operation of its friends throughout the Union, to concentrate their efforts by the formation of a National Society, for the promotion of national industry, and to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil.

By A. O. Dayton, Esq. *Resolved*, That —— be a committee to prepare a draft of a constitution to be submitted to a meeting of the friends of American agriculture, to be held in the city of Washington on the second Wednesday of the ensuing session of Congress.

The blank was ordered to be filled by thirty members, to consist of one practical agriculturist in each State, Territory and District of the Union.

☞Have you yet *ventured* to raise the Sugar beet for your Milch-cows? If you have not, make up your mind to do so next spring; and in order to make assurance doubly sure, as soon as the leaves fall, set a cart to work to bring *leaves* and *mould* from the woods and thus provide the manure to enable you to do so without poaching on your manure heap. Make a compost in the proportion of two loads of leaves and mould, one load of marsh mud to five bushels of lime, and by Spring this will be good manure. Forty of such loads will make you enough for two acres of beets, from which you will raise enough to give to each of ten milch-cows, a bushel a day, and they, in return, will yield you two pounds of butter for every one they would produce on dry fodder.

PAGE'S SAWING MACHINE.—We copy from the *Annapolis Republican*, the following notice of the operation on the estate of Mr. John S. Selby, near that place, of one of the Sawing Machines of our enterprising townsman, Mr. Geo. Page. We have before called the attention of the public to this excellent Machine, and take especial pleasure in recording this evidence of its superior claims to consideration. Of its value to farmers and planters, who are in the constant habit of using large quantities of timber and plank, or to those who have extensive timber lands, it would be superfluous for us to make a single comment, and shall, therefore, content ourselves by simply communicating the subjoined notice to the reader's attention.

"We were gratified a few days since with an opportunity of examining the improvements made at the Annapolis side of Severn Ferry by John S. Selby, Esq., and the performance of the Circular Saw in sawing timber. The engine is said to be 10 horse power, of Watchman & Bratt's construction, driving a pair of stones for grinding corn, which are said to turn out meal at the rate of 9 bushels per hour, and consuming half a cord of pine wood in twelve hours. Such is the account given us of that department. The engine at the time we visited it was employed in sawing timber, and cut whilst we were looking at it at the rate of 1200 feet per hour, the saw keeping all the time "as cool as a summer's morning." This desideratum in the performance of the circular saw is by means of a very simple and effective contrivance introduced and patented by the constructor of the mill, Mr. George Page, who, we understand, is extensively employed in constructing sawing apparatus of dimensions that are portable and can be located first in one place and then

in another—and most of them are worked as this one has been, by *horse* power."

To our Agricultural Readers.

Like every other science that of agriculture is progressive, and from the new energy which has been infused into the minds of the great communities who derive support from it in this and the enlightened countries of Europe, interests fresh as elastic have been awakened. Incentives to action are held out which were before unfelt and unknown. Physiology and chemistry have been called into requisition and are daily diffusing their lights over the paths of the husbandman, the better to enable him not only to comprehend his occupation, but to avail himself of countless substances whose virtues as manure have been hitherto but little appreciated. In a word it may be said, that the cause of agriculture is *onward*, and is daily receiving attentions and impulses which cannot fail to impart to the noble pursuit charms which, heretofore, it did not possess. Surrounded, then, as the art is by these new inducements to exertion, we feel that we may be indulged in calling again upon our patrons to favor us with detailed accounts of any experiments they may have made in the improvement of their farms. Than the essays of practical men on the various branches of agriculture, nothing can be more interesting and instructive. It must be presupposed that all these experiments and improvements were based on theories previously formed, and after having been submitted to the unerring test of actual experiment, if successful, they come to us with all the imposing aids of practice, thus doubly challenging our respect and confidence. We are aware that many agricultors entertain an aversion to appear before the public; that they are often restrained by motives of delicacy from giving the results of their labor to their brethren, and although we can appreciate their motives, still we must be permitted to remark, that public good should be suffered to prevail over personal considerations of the character we have described. Physiologists and chemists may unfold all the mysteries and beauties of their respective arts to no avail, unless those who are practically engaged in cultivating the earth lend a helping hand, to test the principles inculcated by the former, and carry out into practice their respective theories, for theory without practice will ever remain deficient in beneficial results. And it is as evident, that however individuals may be benefitted, the community, as a great whole, will not be, unless publicity be given to the results of every experiment. Theories and principles may be conceived and laid down *ad infinitum*, without producing any substantive good unless they be reduced to practice and their efficacy promulged. Why then, should farmers and planters be influenced by false notions of delicacy from giving their experience to the world? Some, we know, are restrained from motives of misconceived fear, of submitting their writings to the ordeal of criticism; but this should not deter them; for no one, whose opinion is worthy of deprecation, would assume so invidious a task. Hypercriticism is at all times disreputable, and would, when made to operate upon such productions, be doubly so. We say to our brethren of the plough, let not your light be hid under a bushel, for who is so competent to impart instruction upon matters connected with the culture of the earth, as those who are intimately acquainted with all its details? Surely not the mere book-worm or scholar. For ourselves, we can say, in all sincerity and truth, that we would rather read a communication from the pen of a thorough-bred practical farmer than one from the most learned *theorist* on earth, and for the simple reason, that we should be sure to get facts applicable to the real purposes of life. From our boyhood up it has been a fashion with us, to seize every opportunity of conversing with those who were engaged in the business of husbandry, and we candidly confess, that we have never met with a man from whom we did not learn something that we appreciated highly. Every man who follows the occupation is capable of communicating something valuable to others, and why should he not add his mite to the common stock of agricultural information? We look upon it as a duty he owes the community that he should do so, and, therefore, call upon all who patronise this work, to make it the medium of throwing their views before the country. Let no man wait for his neighbor to make a beginning, but rather let each be emulous to set so good an example.

Mode of Increasing Potatoes.—Professor *Liebig* in his recent work mentions the following fact:

"Much attention has recently been drawn to the fact, that the produce of potatoes may be much increased by plucking off the blossoms from the plants producing them, a result quite consistent with theory. This important observation has been completely confirmed by *M. Zeller*, the director of the Agricultural Society at *Darmstadt*. In the year 1839, two fields of the same size, being side by side, and manured in the same manner, where planted with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other field were left untouched. The former produced 47 bolls, the latter only 37 bolls."

Although this method of increasing the product of potatoes, is not novel to us, we consider the fact detailed above of sufficient importance to present it to the consideration of our readers, as an increase of over 21 per cent. in a crop of potatoes, is of great moment in a country like ours, where, from the dearness of labor, all possible means of economy should be adopted.

Plan to remove Stumps—The Western Farmer and Gardener for August, contains a communication upon the subject of removing stumps, and as the *machinery* is cheap, simple, within the means of every farmer's procurement, and, as we believe, will prove efficient, we copy the descriptive part of the paper:

"Procure a dry red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the *machinery* that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus: wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers."

Shower of Flesh and Blood.—On Tuesday, we heard from various persons, that a shower, apparently of flesh and blood, had fallen in Wilson county near Lebanon, in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent. The account staggered our belief; but strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower, is half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yards in width. In addition to the information thus received, we have been favored by Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, with a letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon; we have also seen the specimens sent to him for examination.—*Nashville Banner.*

[Several explanations of this extraordinary occurrence, prepared by scientific gentlemen, will be given in our next.]

☞Subscriptions are being made to purchase a boat to ply two or three times a week between Baltimore and Chestertown, touching at intermediate points.

The Berkshires.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir:—The fine Berkshire race of swine, introduced into this section of the State last year, by the Messrs. Gorsuch, are much admired, and form a most agreeable and striking contrast to the *long-snouts*. Prince Albert maintains a high reputation, his numerous progeny having proved remarkably fine, to the general satisfaction of all concerned. Their breeding sows are all good specimens of this valuable breed—of which truth, their fine litters of pigs give ample proof.—One of these sows, now a year old, called Victoria, is the *crack animal*, in the estimation of the writer.

The Messrs. E. and T. T. Gorsuch have taken great care, as honest and honorable men, to raise good stock, and in accordance with their advertisement, to sell none but the best. So far they have been rewarded with extensive sales, and the approbation of purchasers. They now have a pair of pigs, four months and a half old, which they intend to take to the exhibition at Ellicott's Mills, Sept. 15. These pigs averaged 101 lbs. each, at 4 months old—and in one week after, gained 15 lbs each—I need not speak of them, for all who will examine them will be delighted; they are *real beauties*. S. B.

Hereford, Baltimore County, Sept. 4, 1841.

Singular.—The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator says: "We have been informed that dame Nature has been performing a most singular freak among the testaceous tribe in the county of Carteret. The scallops, oysters, and clams have taken the scarlet fever, and are all found, upon being opened, to contain a quantity of blood and bloody gelatinous matter. This is a singular fact in the natural history of these marine productions, and deserves investigation. Our informant states that a similar affection seized them just before the last war, and from its occurrence now, the old ladies think that we are to have a war with England shortly. We hope the clams will be false prophets this time."

Rare Species of Stock.—We yesterday had the pleasure of beholding an article in the *stock line*, entirely new to us, and, we believe, such as would be new to every one who has never travelled the native land of the animal. This was a species of wild hog, which is a native of the northern, or mountainous region of Mexico, where these were caught. They are five in number, all of a color, and of that curious, indescribable color, called "thunder and lightning," each hair and bristle being alternately black and white to the number of three and four alternations of each color. The tip end of every hair is black, with the exception of a list of hair around the neck, the ends of which are white. They are all precisely of the same color. The proprietor has brought them on here for the purpose of introducing them into common use among our farmers, and informed us that he would dispose of three of them, and he says that the product of this species, when crossed with the common stock, is a material improvement upon both, as they are both more thrifty, and require less sustenance than our common swine, while at the same time the flesh is even more delicious than the common. The taste of the native hog has a sensible approach to that of bear meat. They are well worthy the trouble of a mile's walk to look at. They may be seen at No. 34, corner of Main and Elm streets.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Foul Air in Stables.—The following fact, which we copy from the Farmer's Cabinet, was also communicated to us; and believing it to possess interest for the owners of horses, we hasten to lay it before our readers.—It should be remembered that the plaster by being incorporated with the manure, is worth at least three times its cost.—*Germantown Tel.*

"At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, a member drew the attention of the company to the fact established by Liebig, in his late work, "Organic Chemistry," that plaster of Paris (gypsum) has the property of absorbing volatile ammonia; and urged upon all those who keep stock, the very simple mode by which their stables could be rendered perfectly sweet, healthy, and inodorous, merely by scattering abroad about a bushel of the pulverised gypsum per month on the floors, by which means the complaints and evils arising from the stench of confined stables—weak eyes, &c., would be prevented, the gypsum used being rendered far more valuable by such application, for the purpose of manure.

He also very judiciously remarked, that the hay and fodder, which are generally deposited over our horses, in their stables must become greatly contaminated by the penetrating effluvia of ammonia arising from the urine, which might be remedied by the application above recommended."

Saving Cotton Seed.

In our last, we suggested the importance of having sound, healthy seed for planting, if we would save vigorous and well matured plants. So far as our knowledge extends, it is not unusual for planters to take their cotton seed from the heap, after the whole crop has been ginned; and often, too, after the heap has been for some time exposed to the weather, and of course, the process of decay begun. How extensively this is true, we have no means of knowing, but that many Cotton Planters pursue this course, we are fully assured.

Suppose, however, the Planter does not leave his heap long exposed to the weather. If he takes the seed as they lie, those of the various qualities of his cotton all lying together, his seed are of course, mixed, and he plants those of immature bolls, and of partially rotted bolls, as well as the good. True, he plants thick, intending to thin out the puny stalks. But this cannot remedy the evil, for it is at the time of *bearing*, that the plant from immature or unhealthy seed, manifests its imperfect development mainly.

We speak of a well known, general law of vegetation, that applies to the whole family of plants. Plant, for example, the kernel of an unripe peach, and you may get a tree from it, but it will never mature its fruit, so well, as will the kernel of a fully ripe peach. So of all the varieties of melons, and garden vegetables. We pretend to no practical knowledge, as a Cotton Planter, but we ask if it is not reasonable to suppose, that a law of nature, so extensively influencing other plants, has a similar effect on the cotton plant.

It is an old and common remark, among planters, that you must change your cotton seed every few years. Much, if not all, of this necessity of change, is supposed to originate, in the deteriorating effect of the climate, on a particular kind of seed, planted a number of successive years. But, without assuming to be an oracle, in this matter, we would suggest whether this deterioration, is not produced by planting immature or unhealthy seed, and then the immature seed of this immature seed, for several successive years. That this cause is sufficient to produce a deterioration of seed, both as to productiveness and quality, of the staple produced, there can be no doubt.

If a planter will select some eight or ten, of his most trust-worthy hands, to pass through his fields, and pick only the large bolls, growing on large and vigorous stalks, until they have enough for planting the next year, and then gin this cotton by itself, and put the seed away to dry, in the shed, spreading it in thin layers, so as to prevent its becoming heated—if planters would take this much care, in selecting and preserving their cotton seed, (intended for planting,) we feel assured, that not only the necessity for a change of seed, would be done away, but that a better stand would be obtained, in the spring, and more vigorous and productive stalks, as well as larger bolls, and a better staple in the fall. Of course it is a more troublesome process, but if similar pains, in the selection of seed corn, is so well repaid, by the increased production of the next year, we ask, why should it not be in the case of Cotton seed.

Many of the Western Planters, are in the habit of saving their seed for two years, *i. e.* they plant the seed of 1839, in 1841. The reason assigned is, that all the faulty seeds, whether from being immature, or partially rotten, at the time they were picked, will, by being kept a year, rot and manifest themselves, as unfit for being planted.—These, they separate from the sound seed, and plant only the latter. We understand, that those who have tried it, say, that it produces a marked improvement in their cotton.

If this plan is attended with the advantages ascribed to it, we think the one proposed in this article, will be attended with far greater benefit, while it does not require greater trouble.—*Temperance Advocate.*

Time for Transplanting Fruit Trees.

As the time for transplanting fruit trees is near at hand, and being somewhat conversant in the rearing and transplanting the same, I propose to give a little of my experience in the matter.

I have transplanted trees at varous times in the spring and fall, and have come to the conclusion that early fall setting is the best, and in this opinion I find the most eminent Horticulturalists generally agree, as far as my researches have extended. The reasons why I think fall planting the best, are the following: If trees are to be purchased at a nursery, better trees can be obtained early in the fall than in the spring; they will grow more next season and stand the drought better. I put out over 200 in the fall of 1839; they were removed the latter part of September, and I never saw or heard of trees doing better. I measured a number of shoots the latter part of the next summer that were two feet ten inches in length, and one that was over three feet. Trees, however, will do well set in the spring, if set early; but let them be set in the spring or fall, it should be done early. Care should be taken that the roots do not get dry in removing, or frosted. If the roots of a tree get frozen while out of the ground, you will save time by throwing it to the brush heap.

The method I have pursued in setting is, in the first place, to stake out the ground, setting the stakes two feet north of the place where I want the tree to stand, then dig holes two feet square on the south side of the stake, breaking the soil one foot from the stake, dig the hole two spades deep; put in two or three shovels full of fine manure in the bottom; fill in with mellow soil until it is raised so that when the tree is set out it will stand the same depth it was before it was removed; then grout the trees, that is, make a thin mortar of very rich soil, coat the roots of the trees in it; then immediately set them out, putting some more fine manure around the tree, but not in contact with it or the roots, as it might cause them to mould.

The land where young treesare set should be planted the first season. Corn is an excellent crop to put on the land, as it will shade the trees in the hottest weather, and they should be hoed the first season, after being removed, and staked, to prevent their being moved by the wind.

T. W. Dunham.

Inflammable Gas exhaled by Flowers.

We find the following singular statement in the Genessee (N. Y.) Farmer. We have no doubt of its correctness—Mr. Hodge, who made the experiment, being a gentleman whose knowledge of every subject connected with horticulteral science, may be relied upon:

Messrs. Editors—Having recently tried some experiments on the Dictamnus rubra, or Red Fraxinell, I have thought it desirable to communicate the results of the same through the medium of the Farmer.

The *Dictamnus rubra* (and *alba*) is one of our most hardy herbaceous perennial plants, and is universally admired, not only for its great beauty, but also for its peculiar fragrance. Its bright leaves, its erect position, its long spikes of fine flowers, cannot fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer.

In some nursery catalogues it is stated that this plant exhales an inflammable gas; yet probably but few persons have tried any experiments to test this peculiar property of this plant. A few days since, having several of these plants in full bloom, (and it is only when in full bloom that they appear to emit the strongest odor) I repaired to the garden in the evening to try the experiment. On applying a lighted candle to the base of the spike of flowers, it instantly exploded, and in a moment the whole flower was enwrapped in a blaze. On applying the candle to the top of the flower, it had no effect. When applied half way down, the gas only above that point would explode, but none below, and thus the explosion was only complete when the torch was applied to the base of the stem or flower.

I also tried the same experiments on the Dictamnus alba, which produced similar results, only that the quantity of gas emitted from this plant appeared to be much less than that emitted from the rubra. The explosion is something like that produced from the ignition of a small quantity of gunpowder, yet it produces no injury to the flowers.

B. Hodge.

Buffalo Nursery, June, 1841.

A Watermelon, raised from seed from the Feejee Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which were received by the National Institution from the U. S. Exploring Expedition, was produced at a meeting of one of the departments of the Institution on Friday last, and pronounced by all the gentlemen who partook of it to be of very exquisite sweetneess and flavor, and to possess every other desirable requisite in a very superior degree.

This may be literally termed the *first fruit* of the Exploring Expedition.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

"Make Home Happy."—It is a duty devolving upon every member of a family to endeavor to make all belonging to it happy. This may, with a very little *pleasant exertion* be done. Let every one contribute something towards improving the grounds belonging to their house. If the house is old and uncomfortable let each exert himself, to render it better and more pleasant. If it is good and pleasant, let each strive *still further* to adorn it. Let flowering shrubs and trees be planted, and vines and woodbines be trailed around the windows and doors; add interesting volumes to the family library,; little articles of furniture to replace those which are fast wearing out; wait upon and anticipate each other's wants, and ever have a pleasant smile for all and each.

Make home happy! Parents ought to teach this lesson in the nursery, and by the fire side; give it the weight of their precept and example. If they would, ours would be a happy and more virtuous country—Drunkenness, profanity, and other disgusting vices, would die away; they could not live in the influence of a lovely and refined home.

Does any one think, "I am poor and have to work hard to get enough to sustain life and cannot find *time* to spend in making our old house more attractive?" Think again! is there not some time every day which you spend in idleness, or smoking, or mere listlessness, which might be spent about your homes? "Flowers are God's smiles," said Wilberforce, and they are as beautiful beside the cottage as the palace, and may be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the one as well as the other. There are but few homes in our country which might not be made more beautiful and attractive, not to strangers only, but to their inmates. Let every one *study* then, and *work*, to make *whatever place* they may be in, so attractive that the hearts of the *absent ones* shall go back to it as the Dove did to the ark of Noah.

Specimens of Female Industry.

We were shown yesterday, (says the Georgia Messenger,) five beautiful silk shawls, made of double and twisted sewing silk, which in texture, weight and color will compare with any India shawls of the same material—four of them were a yard square, and the other, black, about a yard and a half square. The twist was even and free from knots, and the whole skilfully and beautifully put together. We take pride in the fact that they were made by a lady, and a native of Georgia. They are the handiwork of Mrs. Oliver W. Cox, of Henry county, Georgia, who raised the worms, reeled and twisted the silk, and knotted the shawls. She is a pattern of female skill and industry to her sex, which if generally imitated, will be the means of making the fair of Georgia as useful as they are attractive, and helpmates in very deed to their husbands.

While speaking of domestic industry, we saw yesterday, our friend Burton, of the Hazard district, in this county, dressed in a full suit of domestic Nankin, scarcely distinguishable from the article of Pekin. He raised the cotton, his wife and daughter carded and spun it, his wife wove the cloth, and cut out and made the coat, pantaloons and vest. Here is an example of good housewifery worthy of imitation.

Tomato Tart.

A lady sends the editors of the Saturday Courier the following recipe for making tomato tart:

"Roll out your dough very thin, and place it on the plate in which you intend baking your tart, and slice your tomatoes very thin, spread them over the dough very thinly, take about two table spoonfulls of brown sugar, and one of ground cinnamon bark, spread the two over the tomatoes, bake it well, and you have a delightful tart."

Rice.—The harvest on the Savannah River, (says the Savannah Republican of the 1st inst.) has already considerably progressed, the fields are loaded with piles of its rich golden sheaves, and the product promises to be a full one.

The Rice crops, both in North and South Carolina, will be bountiful this season.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia, arrived at Boston, on Thursday morning. She left Liverpool on the 19th of August.

The state of the weather had caused great alarm in England for the fate of the ensuing crop of grain, and commerce generally was, in consequence, in a state of the utmost depression. For three or four days before the departure of the steamer, the weather, however, had cleared up and become fine, which had somewhat mitigated the fears entertained on this head; still, on the whole, we have rarely received from Europe, tidings of so unfovorable a character as the present on the position of trade and those engaged in it, not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent.

The English Parliment was to assemble on the 19th ult. and we shall therefore receive by the next arrival, intelligence which will develope the consequences growing out of the result of the late elections in the United Kingdom, so unfavorable to the Queen's present Cabinet. It would seem, however, that the present Ministers intend to meet the new House of Commons and not resign until a debate has taken place on their past public policy.

A story had been in circulation that the British Government had ordered a strong naval force to our coasts in consequence of the state of matters growing out of the case of McLeod, but it was afterwards semiofficially contradicted.

As the latest dates are up to the evening of the 18th, and as Parliament was not to assemble until the day after, we have no political intelligence of any consequence. Sir Robert Peel had announced his determination not to oppose the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the former Whig Speaker.

Liverpool Aug. 18, 1841.—It has been our usual custom in writing our periodical Circulars to commence with giving you the best information in our power of the prices and prospects for your great staple, Cotton, but now, as our position commercially and politically is likely to be so mater ally influenced by the prospects of the coming Harvest, it claims our first attention, and we regret to say that the unseasonable and variable weather we have had in many parts of the United Kingdom for the last fortnight has crated considerable anxiety, and caused a rapid rise in the prices of Grain, and American Flour in Bond has advanced from 21s to 35s per bbl; this fact will probably convey to your minds in a strong point of view the position that we may be pleased in if our weather continues unfavorable, and creates a demand on us for a large export of Gold to buy provisions when the Bank of England is so lightly stocked; the last return of specie in their vaults was $5,170,000. We are glad to have it in our power to say that the last three days in this neighborhood have been fine, and that there is a better prospect of the weather taking up. Money is by no means scarce at present, you may now borrow at a low rate of interest for a short period, but the parties who have it are not willing to put it out of their reach for any length of time until they see the result of our harvest. Parliament meet to-morrow, and we do not see how the discussion of the Corn Laws and a revision of the Tariff generally can be postponed, whoever may be in power, their deliberations must be materially influenced by the people having or not having sufficient employment and a suppy of food, to which no Government can turn a deaf ear, and at this moment there is much suffering among the lower classes.

The value of your cottons depends more on our having a good harvest than is generally thought: when provisions are comparatively cheap, the mass of the people can afford to buy more clothes; when dear, as food must be had, they are compelled to do with less and wear the longer. We consider it more your interest in a national point of view, having an abundant harvest and being able to spend more in giving you a good price for cottons, than being obliged to part with our money or our labor in buying your flour.

Nothing could be more languid and sickly than our Cotton market has been for some time, arising from various causes, our heavy stock, decreased trade, an apprehension of a worse state of things if we are obliged to import much Grain, and the advices from your side of a promising growing crop, although for the last two or three days there has been more steadiness in our market and more doing, yet we are compelled to quote a general decline of 1d per lb. since the the 31st ult. the date of our last circular; a day or two since the decline was 3-8d per lb. The general depression of property and loss on imports consequent on the above state of things has crated a good deal of uneasiness from an apprehension of failures; although some have unfortunately taken place in the American trade they are not of any large amount, and there seems now a feeling of more confidence, as a great weight of American engagements have been run off this month; and new engagements for the remainder of the year must be comparatively light, and with the knowledge of the low price of Cotton, they are not likely to be large again. The sales of Cotton for the week ended 6th instant, were 22,500 bales, and for that ended 13th instant, were 18,700 bales, of which 4,870 were upland at 5¼a7d; 6,800 Orleans 4 7-8a7½d; 8,830 Alabama and Mobile, 4¾a7 3-8d; 120 Sea Island, 13a18½d per lb. The business in the past four days is estimated at 19,000 bales, of which about 3,000 have been on speculation and 2,000 for export.

The duty on Wheat is now 20s8 per quarter, and on Flour 12s5 per barrel, and the day after to-morrow will be reduced to 18s8 on the former, and 11s2½ on the latter; from the advance in the averages it must materially decrease in the next few weeks. Bonded has sold as high as 35s per barrel; we cannot learn of any sales having been made to-day, but we do not think that more than 33s could have been obtained. Wheat in bond 8s6 per 70 lbs. Turpentine is steady at 11s for old, and 12s2 a 12s3 for prime new. The Tobacco market is quiet.

London, Aug. 18—[From a circular of Messrs. Barings Brothers & Co.]—The general anxiety as to the result of our Harvest, and the distrust occasioned by various failures, have had a tendency to check all operations, and to limit purchases to immediate wants. The fine weather which has prevailed for the last few days, seems in a slight degree to have restored confidence, and we can note an improvement, yesterday, in the rates of our Foreign Exchanges. There is no scarcity of money on good securities, at 4 to 5 per cent.

For a parcel of new Turpentine 13s are asked, 12s 6d offered.

Tobacco is quiet, the late arrivals not being yet sampled: we look for more activity, at late rates towards the close of the month. A cargo of Kentucky has been sold afloat, for Antwerp, price variously stated at 23a25s. We do not hear of any transactions in Maryland.

The value of rice has advanced, in accordance with the advance of wheat. At a public sale of 6190 bags of Java rice, the whole were yesterday taken at an advance of 6d per cwt. —good fair to good white selling at 10s 6d per cwt.

Havre Market, August 14—The Cotton market appeared extremely dull, and prices gradually declining the article having lost all confidence and speculation being suspended.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—The only sales reported to us are a lot of 50 bales Louisiana at 12 cts. and another of 30 bales Georgia at 10a 11 cents.

Cloverseed.—Has declined a little, and may now be bought at $6 by wholesale.

Timothy Seed.—We note sales to some extent during the week at $3 per bushel.

Rice.—We quote at $4,12½a$4,25 per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of the brig Commerce was offered, but only 15 hhds. sold at $7,85 a $8. To day the balance was sold at auction at $7,35a$7,80. We note sales by private contract of moderate parcels of Porto Rico and Cuba muscovadoes at $7a$7,50.

Tobacco.—The business of the week has been moderate. There has been rather more demand for the lower grades of Maryland, while the better qualities are much sought after. The sales have been to a fair extent, at prices within the range of quotations, viz. inferior and common $4a$4,50; middling to good $5a7,50; good $8a8,50; and fine $9a13. Ohio Tobacco continues in good demand and sales are making at former rates, viz. common to middling $4,50a5,25; good $5,50a6,50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; fine yellow $7,50a10; and extra wrappery $12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 954 hhds. Maryland and 218 hhds. Ohio—total 1172 hhds.

Wool.—The transactions in Wool during the week reach about 25,000 lbs. at very fair prices. Included in the above was a lot of 8000 lbs. tub washed native and quarter blood merino at 33 cents; 10,000 lbs. half to three quarter blood at 35 to 38 cents; and 5000 lbs. fleece washed three quarter to full blood merino at 41 to 45 cents, all on time. Sales of smaller parcels of washed native were also made at 30 to 32 cents cash. We understand that these parcels were all purchased to go out of the market.

Flour.—A sale of 400 bbls. City Mills was made to-day at $7.

Holders of Howard street are generally asking $7 but buyers want it at a fraction less, and are keeping back.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour to-day at $7, by the dray load.

Grain.—Sales of good to prime Md. red wheats have been made to-day at $1,38a$1,46 per bushel. There are no Pennsylvania wheats in market.

Corn has declined a shade—we quote Md. white to-day at 66a67 cents, and yellow at 68a69 cents. No sale of Rye. Sales of Oats at 43a45 cents.

Provisions.—There has been but little stir in the provision market during the week, and the prices of the various articles are principally nominal. We note one sale of 20,000 lbs. Balt. cured Sides Bacon of prime quality at 7 cts; 3,000 lbs. Hams of the same description at 9 cents, and 100 barrels Mess Pork at $11,50—all for specie funds. We are not advised of any sales of prime Pork, and continue to quote at $9. Baltimore packed Mess Beef is held at $12; No. 1 at $9; and prime at $7, with only retail demand.

New York, on Saturday.—The sales of Cotton for the week reach 2750 bales. Upland and Florida at 7¼a10¼c; Mobile and N. Orleans at 8a11¼c. In Molasses 100 bls Nuevitas sold at 20c; some prime N. Orleans at 28c. There is no change is sugar. N. Orleans sells at 6 7-8 a 7¼ cts Porto Rice at 6¾a8¼c; St. Croix at 7¼a9¼; Brown Cubas at 6¾a7¼. The sales of Tobacco are not important.

To-day.—There have been sales of Cotton to the extent of 400 bales of the lower qualities at ¼ cent reduction from the prices before the news.

The New York Express of Friday, 2 p. m. says:—The news from Europe has caused a stir in the flour market. Before it was circulated, the runners by the Boston boat were enabled to pick up some three or four thousand bbls. of Flour at yesterday's prices, at $6,75, but the moment the news was known, holders declined sales, and put up prices to $7,50, and some to $8 per bbl. The advance on flour since yesterday is full 75 cents a barrel, but in the present state of the market is quite unsettled, and it will take a day or two for prices to be established.

The New York Express of Saturday, 2 p. m. says:—The excitement in relation to Flour, which prevailed yesterday, has calmed down, and the price of flour has found something like an established rate. Sales of Canal have been made at $7.25a7.37½, which is a rise of 50 cents caused by the news, but is not by 25 cents as high as was generally required yesterday.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, second edition, says:—Genesee Flour has sold in sundry parcels to the amount of 3000 bbls. at $7.25a31 for common brands. Ohio has also brought $7,25a31; Troy $7,25. Three cargoes of Delaware Corn have been sold at 78 cents, weight. Sales of Rye at 75 cents in the ship and 75½ cents delivered. Northern Oats 48a51 cents per bushel. No sales of Wheat, two or three parcels are in market, but buyers and sellers have not agreed about the price.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Superfine Flour has been sold at $7, which is the ruling price to day for fresh ground superfine common brands; the demand is moderate. 500 brls Rye Flour were sold on Saturday at $3,75, also sales this morning at the same price. We do not learn of any sales of Wheat to-day; on Saturday it sold on the Schuylkill at 150 cts. To-day a cargo of southern Wheat, afloat on the Delaware, is held at 155 cts—we quote (without sales) Penn'a Wheat at $155. Penn'a round Yellow Corn sold on Saturday at 70 a 72½ cts, and 2000 bushels to-day brougnt 73 cents.—Sales of Linseed Oil on Saturday at 91½ cts per gallon. In foreign produce we have nothing of moment to note.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday evening, says:—The advices per the steam ship Britannia, at Boston, have caused an important advance in the price of Flour. Our market is yet unsettled; there has, however, been some movement; this morning 1000 barrels superfine fresh ground standard brand, where sold at $7, being an advance of 50 cents per bbl.; many of the factors are unwilling to sell at this price to-day. We now quote at $7a7,25. Sales to-day of Rye Flour at $3,75, also an advance. Wheat may be quoted at 145 to 150 per bushel—no sales to report.

Richmond, Sept. 3.—Wheat—$1,40 for red; prime white $1,35. Flour—New $6,50; old $6. Tobacco—Prices a little better for a day or two past, though still selling at a decline on the prices a fortnight ago—the better qualities have maintained former rates—inspections very small. Cattle Market.—Cattle on the hoof $5a$7 per hundred pounds, according to quality; rough fat 5 a 7c per lb; mutton $3 a $6, according to quality.

The recent seasonable weather has confirmed the opinions of dealers that a large crop of Tobacco will be grown the present season—the consequence is a very dull market with declining prices.

At *New Orleans*, on the 28th ult. business was very dull, and cotton without change in price. Sugar held at 4¼a7c. Flour continued in fair demand, and former quotations were fully sustained. There were considerable sales made from flat boat for the West India market at $6. Fresh new wheat flour was selling at $6,25; sour $4,50. Corn 60a62c; oats 60c; whiskey 20c; lard 5a8c, and stock increased; bacon was in improved demand at former prices; molasses nominally 20a23c from stores.

To the Agriculturists of Maryland.

The Trustees of the Maryland State Agricultural Society respectfully take leave to call your attention to the next (being the second) annual meeting and fair of this society, which is to be held at Ellicott's Mills on Wednesday, the 15th September next, for the exhibition and sale of the various breeds of stock, and implements of husbandry. Experience abroad, as well as in some parts of our own country, has afforded the most ample proof of the great benefits which are derived from such associations, where they have been properly appreciated and patronized; and the Trustees of this Society have every reason to believe that it is only for the exercise of a becoming spirit on the part of the prominent and practical farmers of our state, to derive a like result. They therefore respectfully invite all such as feel the importance of the success of this institution, to patronize the same by their becoming members thereof on the approaching occasion, and also by bringing with them such stock as they would feel desirous to exhibit or to dispose of.

The Trustees have every reason to expect a very interesting Exhibition of the various breeds of Stock, as also of Implements of husbandry, and have invited a gentleman of distinguished ability (the President of the Society) to deliver an address upon subjects connected with the objects of the society.

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR,

Bred by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe county, Monaghan, Ireland, and imported by J. S. Skinner, Esq. in the ship Pocahontas, in the spring of 1840—he is about 2 years old, and well formed—price $75. Apply to

se 8 S. SANDS.

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

A gentleman retiring from his farm for the present, authorises me to dispose of the greater part of his farm stock, consisting of Durham and Devon Bulls, Cows and Calves, and crosses of these breeds, also crosses on good country stock—Berkshire, China, Woburn, Chester, (as also crosses of these,) Sows, Boars, Shoats and Pigs—and some fine half Leicester Ewes. For further information apply to se 8 S. SANDS.

NOTICE FOR A "SILK AGENT."

A gentleman, residing in Cambridge, Md. who has been for two years engaged in the "Silk Culture," has a silk establishment one mile from the town, and he finds, from experience, that a due share of his personal attention is impracticable:

He has a highly approved machinery for the conversion of cocoons into "sewing silk," and foliage and fixtures for about two millions of worms. He wishes to employ an *Agent* on "*shares*" or otherwise, who will bring testimonials from competent judges of his fitness in skill and general deportment to conduct, personally, the business of feeding and manufacturing, at the point above named.

N. B. The Editor of the Am. Farmer has the address.

sep. 1. 3t.

A FAIR HIRE.

By the month or year, the latter will be preferred if all things are suitable, will be given for a good labourer to work on a farm in Stafford county, Virginia. The location is healthy at all seasons, and the work required will be every thing appertaining to judicious farming—such as cutting, mauling, fencing, ditching, the care of stock, &c. No applicant will be received without a testimonial of good character in every respect, more especially for industry and sobriety. Reference to the Editor of the Am. Farmer.

sep. 1, 7t* H. H. CONWAY, Stafford C. H. Va.

CLARMOUNT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

From this time to the middle of October is an excellent time to plant Strawberry Plants, and Bulbous Roots. The planting however, of the latter may be continued two months longer. During the past year, in addition to the proprietor's former Stock, he has collected some choice varieties, which are under culture for filling orders, and will mention here a few of the STAWBERRY PLANTS.—Hovy's Seedling, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, Early Virginia, Extra Early Scarlet, and such as are liable to increase fast with male or unproductive Plants, have been examined when in bloom, and nearly all the males removed. Those who are unacquainted with Hovy's Seedling may be informed that owing to the high character, and the award of the highest premiums given the two last seasons by the Committee on fruit of the Horticultural Society of Boston, has enabled the originator of them to dispose of a large quantity at five dollars per doz. this and last season. The proprietor having procured and cultivated them to some extent, offers them now at two dollars per doz. He would also take pleasure to show persons who will have occasion to purchase now, or during the approaching season, his very extensive stock of thrity grafted fruit trees. English Gooseberry and other Shrubs, Fruit Plants, Evergreen and other large ornamental trees, suitable for planting in streets and lawns; imported Moss and other Roses, and ornamental Shrubs, &c. &c. For further particulars, names and prices, see printed Catalogue lately published, and to be obtained gratis, by mail post paid, of the proprietor, or of his Agents, R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. Light st. Baltimore. ROBT. SINCLAIR Sen'r.

P. S. Having been often solicited to sell Flowers put up in handsome bouquets, and having near half an acre of Dahlias in bloom, with a general assortment of other Flowering Plants, they will in future be put up when ordered, on application to the head gardener.

sep. 1. It R. S.

100 BUSHELS RED CHAFF BEARDED WHEAT,

For seed, for sale by SAML. SANDS,

sep. 1. Farmer office.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG DEVON BULL,

Of the best stock in Maryland, out of a very superior milker, six months old, for sale deliverable in this city for 50 dollars.

au 18 S. SANDS.

FOR SALE,

1 heifer Calf, 3 mos. old, wanting 1-16th of full bred Durham,	$20
1 do do do 1-2 Durham, out of a very fine milker,	20
do do 7 mos. 15-16 do.	35
1 do yearling, do.	50
1 do do. 1-4 Durham, out of a fine cow,	20
Several dry Cows, will be sold very low.	
Several 1-2 Ayrshire yearling Heifers,	20
A beautiful Tuscarora Boar, 16 mos. old	20
A Tuscarora Sow in pig by a Berkshire boar, 18 mos old,	20
Tuscarora Pigs, and 1-2 Mackay & 1-2 Berkshire do. per pair,	10
Full bred Berkshires, Woburns, &c. do	20
A handsome Berkshire boar, 9 mos. old,	20

If sent to a distance, cages and feed extra.

au 11 S. SANDS.

FRESH TURNIP SEED, &c.

I have just received from Mr. Landreth of Philadelphia, my supply of fresh Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds of this year's growth; also on hand finished and now finishing, several very superior Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, to which I would invite the attention of the public; also one of Jesse Urmy's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines on hand for sale.

ly 28 J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Under the will of the late Wm. Steuart, the subscriber will sell at public sale at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday Morning, the 8th day of Sept. next, at Butler's tavern in First District of Anne Arundel co. a Valuable FARM, of 315 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, situate near Mount Zion meeting house, in a most fertile and improved neighborhood.——Also another FARM of 254 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville, a post office on the road from Annapolis to Washington. The high character of these lands is too well known to require a detailed account of them.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a long credit will be given. If the day is not fair, the sale will take place next fair day at the same hour. G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

☞Md. Repub. and Nat. Intel. publish 4 times. au 18 4t

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdock, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $25 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

june 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are preparted to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete,	$160 00
Four horse,	210 00

An experienced machinest will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made. ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

je 30 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts,	price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c.	150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs.	130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about	75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.	
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off.	200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine.	25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tonndning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for mortising machines. GEO. PAGE,

YORK STREET PLASTER MILL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers and Planters to the new and extensive Plaster Mill on York near Light st. between Watchman's Foundry and the Basin, where PLASTER PARIS in its pure state, can always be had either by the ton, barrel or bushel. It will be put up in superior style for shipping, and delivered at any part of the city free of carriage, at the shortest notice. To prevent imposition, all the barrels will be marked "YORK STREET MILL." The undersigned flatters himself that he is enabled, through the aid of superior machinery to sell at reduced prices, and respectfully solicits a call from all such as wish to make purchases, as he is determined to merit that patronage which he now asks at the hands of a discriminating public. All orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention by the undersigned, at his store, Conway street, near the new Shot Tower, or JOHN HOLTON, Light street wharf, over Matthew Shaw's store, or S. SANDS, office American Farmer, corner Baltimore and North sts. JOHN SHECKELLS.

au 18 3t

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs Diamore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills,	$25
Straw Cutters, from	$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power,	13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up,	$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.	

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.* ap 7*6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAST PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 12t

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grain Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sneeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Merrick, U. S. Senator, dated from his estate, Aug. 3d, 1841.

"Mr. Dalrymple arrived safely with the Horse Power on Sunday last; we fixed it up and set it to work on Monday morning, and have had it at work all day to day. I think it operates finely, and in my judgement is superior to any horse-power I have ever seen. The Thresher too is very effectual, and far surpasses any I have ever tried; it is simple and efficient, two most important qualities for owner and laborers on a farm. It threshes the wheat cleaner from the straw, than any machine I ever saw work. Indeed it is next to impossible that a head of *perfect* wheat should pass through this machine unthreshed."

Mr. Merrick got out his last year's crop with this thresher.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner $450—The owner having no further use for it will take $150. Apply to SAML. SANDS.

CABBAGE SEED.

The subscriber has just received from Mr. Landreth a fresh supply of Cabbage Seeds for fall sowing; they are this year's growth, and Mr. Landreth's own raising. a 11 J. S. EASTMAN.